THE PLOUGH BOY.

BY S. SOUTHWICK.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—*Ecclesiastes.*

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LETTERS ON ENTOMOLOGY.

[By Kirby and Spence.]

LETTER V.

INJURIES CAUSED BY INSECTS.

INDIRECT INJURIES.

Having detailed to you the *direct* injuries which we suffer from insects, I am now to call your attention to their *indirect* attacks upon us, or the injury which they do our property; and under this view also you will own, with the fullest conviction, that they are not beings that can with prudence or safety be disregarded or despised. Our property, at least that part exposed to the annoyance of these creatures, may be regarded as consisting of animal and vegetable productions, and that in two states; when they are living, namely, and after they are dead. I shall therefore endeavour to give you a sketch of the mischief which they occasion, first to our *living animal* property, then to our *living vegetable* property; and lastly to our *dead stock*, whether animal or vegetable.

Next to our own persons, the *animals* which we employ in our business or pleasures, or fatten for food, individually considered, are the most valuable part of our possessions—and, at certain seasons, hosts of insects of various kinds are incessant in their assaults upon most of them.—To begin with that noble animal the *horse*—See him, when turned out to his pasture, unable to touch a morsal of the food he has earned by his labours. He flies to the shade, evidently in great uneasiness, where he stands continually stamping from the pain produced by the insertion of the weapons sheathed in the proboscis of a little fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) before noticed as attacking ourselves. This alights upon him sometimes in one place and sometimes in another, and never lets him rest while the day lasts.—See him again when in harness and travelling. He is bathed in blood flowing from innumerable wounds made by the lancets of various Tabani, which assail him as he goes, and allow him no respite;* and consider that even this is nothing to what he suffers in other climates from the same pest. In North America, vast clouds of different species–so abundant as to obscure every distant object, and so severe in their bite as to merit the appellation of burning flies—cover and torment the horses to such a degree as to excite compassion even in the hearts of the pack-horsemen. Some of them are nearly as big as humble-bees; and, when they pierce the skin and veins of the unhappy beast, make so large an orifice that, besides what they suck, the blood flows down its neck, sides, and shoulders in large drops like tears, till, to use Bartram's expression, "they are all in a gore of blood." Acari also, both the dog-tick and the American tick before mentioned, especially the latter, infest the horse. Kalm affirms, that he has seen the under parts of the belly, and other places of the body, so covered by them, that he could not introduce the point of a knife between them. They were deeply buried in the flesh; and in one instance that he witnessed, the miserable creature was so exhausted by continual suction, that it fell, and afterwards died in great agonies.

No quadruped is more infested by the *Œstrus*, or gad-fly, sometimes also called the breese, than the horse. In this country no fewer than three species attack it. The most common sort, known by the name of the horse-bee (*Œ. Equi*, Clark,) deposits its eggs (which being covered with a slimy substance adhere to the hairs) on such parts of the body as the animal can reach with its tongue; and thus, unconscious of what it is doing, it unwarily introduces into its own citadel the troops of its enemy.—Another species (*Œ hæmorrhoidalis*, L.) is still more troublesome to it, ovipositing upon the lips; and in its endeavours to effect this, from the excessive titillation it occasions, giving the poor beast the most distressing uneasinss. At the sight of this fly horses are always much agitated, tossing their heads about in the air to drive it away; and if this does not answer, galloping off to a distant part of their pasture, and, as their last resource, taking refuge in the water, where the gad-flies never follow them. We learn from Reaumur, that in France the grooms, when they observe any bots (which is the vulgar name for the larvæ and pupæ of Œstri) about the anus of a horse or in its dung, thrust their hand into the passage to search for more; but this seems a useless precaution, which must occasion the animal great pain to answer no good end; for when the bots are passing from the body, having ceased feeding, they can do no further injury. In Sweden, as De Geer informs us, they act much more sensibly: those that have the care of horses are accustomed to clean their mouths and throats with a particular kind of brush, by which method they free them from these disagreeable inmates before they have got into the stomach, or can be at all prejudicial to them.

Providence has doubtless created these animals to answer some beneficial purpose; and Mr. Clark's judicious conjectures are an index which points to the very kind of good our cattle may derive from them, as acting the part of perpetual stimuli or blisters: yet when they exceed certain limits, as is often the case with similar animals employed for purposes equally beneficial, they become certainly the causes of disease, and sometimes of death.

How troublesome and teasing is that clod of flies (*Musca meteorica*, L.) which you must often have noticed in your summer rides, hovering round the head and neck of your horse, accompanying him as he goes, and causing a perpetuel tossing of the former!—And still more annoying in Lapland, as we learn from Linne, is the furious assault of the minute horse-gnat (*Culex equinus*, L.,) which infests these beasts in infinite numbers, running up-

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* Once travelling through Cambridgeshire with a brother entomologist in a gig, our horse was in the condition here described, from the attack of *Tabanus rusticus*, L.

der the mane and amongst the hair, and piercing the skin to suck their blood. An insect of the same genus is related to attack them in a particular district in India in so tremendous a manner as to cause incurable cancers, which finally destroy them. But of all the insect tormentors of these useful creatures, there is none more trying to them than the forest-fly (*Hippobosca equina*, L.) Attaching themselves to the parts least covered with hair, particularly under the belly between the hind legs, they irritate the quickest horse, and make him kick so as often to hazard the safety of his rider or driver. This singular animal runs sideways or backwards like a crab; and, being furnished with an unusual number of claws, it adheres so firmly that it is not easy to take it off; and even if you succeed in this, its substance is so hard, that by the utmost pressure of your finger and thumb it is difficult to kill it; and if you let it go with life, it will immediately return to the charge. Amongst the insect plagues of horses, I should also have enumerated the larva of *Curculio paraplecticus*, L., which Linne considers as the cause of the equine disease, called in Sweden, after the *Phellandrium aquaticum*, "*Staka*," had not the observations of the accurate De Geer rendered it doubtful whether the insect be at all connected with this malady.

Another quadruped contributing greatly to our domestic comfort, from which we derive a considerable portion of our animal food, and which, on account of its patient and laborious character when employed in agriculture, is an excellent substitute for the horse, (you will directly perceive I am speaking of the ox, whether male or female,) is also not exempt from insect domination. At certain seasons the whole terrified herd, with their tails in the air, or turned upon their backs, or stiffly stretched out in the direction of the spine, gallop about their pastures, making the country re-echo with their lowings, and finding no rest till they get into the water. Their appearance and motions are at this time so grotesque, clumsy, and seemingly unnatural, that we are tempted rather to laugh at the poor beasts than to pity them, though evidently in a situation of great terror and distress. The cause of all this agitation and resentlessness is a small gad-fly, (Œ. *Bovis*, L.,) less than the horse bee, the object of which, though it be not to cite them, but merely to oviposit in their hides, is not put into execution without giving them considerable pain. Virgil, in his Georgics, has beautifully and accurately described the effects of the approach and assault of the Œstrus upon the cattle. As the passage has not been very correctly translated, I shall turn poet on the occasion, and attempt to give it you in a new dress.

Through waving groves* where Selo's torrent flows,
And where, Alborno, thy green Ilex grows,
Myriads of insects flutter in the gloom
(Œstrus in Greece, Asilus nam'd at Rome)
Fierce and of cruel hum. By the dire sound
Driven from the woods and shady glens around
The universal herds in terror fly;
Their lowings shake the woods and shake the sky,
And Negro's arid shore———

When oxen are employed in agriculture, the attack of this fly is often attended with great danger, since they become perfectly unmanageable; and, whether in harness or yoked to the plough, will run directly forward. At the season when the Œstrus infests them, close attention should be paid, and their harness so constructed that they may easily be let loose.

Reaumur has minutely described the ovipositor, or singular organ by which these insects are enabled to bore a round hole in the skin of the animal and deposit their eggs in the wound. The anus of the female is furnished with a tube of a corneous substance, consisting of four pieces, which like the pieces of a telescope, are retractile within each other. The last of these terminates in five points, three of which are longer than the others, and hooked: when united together they form an instrument very much like an auger or gimlet; only, having these points, it can bite with more effect.* He thinks the infliction of the wound is not attended by much pain, except where very sensible nerves are injured, when the animal, appearing to be seized with a kind of phrensy, begins to gambol, and run with such swiftness that nothing can stop it. From this semblance of temporary madness in oxen when pursued and bored by the Œstrus, the Greeks applied the term to any sudden fit of fury or violent impulse in the human species, calling such ebullitions an Œstrus. The female fly is observed to be very expeditious in oviposition, not more than a few seconds; and while she is performing the operation, the animal attempts to lash her off, as it does other flies, with its tail. The circular hole, made by the auger just described, always continues open, and increases in size; thus enabling it to receive a sufficient supply of air by means of its anal respiratory plates, which are usually near the orifice.—But though these insects thus torment and terrify our cattle, they do them no material injury. Indeed they occasion considerable tumours under the skin, where the bots reside, varying in number from three or four to thirty or forty; but these seem unattended by any pain, and are so far from being injurious, that they are rather regarded as proofs of the goodness of the animal, since these flies only attack young and healthy subjects. The tanners also prefer those hides that have the greatest number of bot-holes in them which are always the best and strongest.*

* Reamur observes that the Œstri infest cattle principally in woodland countries, and cot in the plains. iv. 505.

* Mr. Clark, however, is of opinion that the Œstrus does not pierce the skin of the animal, but only glues its eggs to it. *Essay on the Bots of Horses and other Animals*, p. 47.

* Much of the information here collected is taken from Reaum. iv. Mem. 12; and Clark in Linn. Trans. iii. 289.

From the New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

Messrs. Editors,

If you think a publication of the following which I have obtained by reading some writers upon the subject to which they relate, will be of any public utility, you are at liberty to insert them into your valuable Journal. J. B. BROWN,

A knowledge of the diseases of animals in general, cannot be inferred from a knowledge of the diseases of any one particular species of animals.

Thus he who is acquainted with the diseases of the horse, would not from that circumstance be able to prescribe correctly for the diseases of quadrupeds generally. The anatomy and physiology of animals differ. For example, the dog has no insensible perspiration. The mouth of the horse performs but one office, that of conveying food to the stomach. It conveys nothing to the lungs or from them. It has nothing to do with the modulation of its voice, as in most quadrupeds and in man. The passages to the lungs and to the stomach in the *horse*, are distinct.

The horse unlike most other quadrupeds has no gall-bladder, notwithstanding a work which has been through *twelve* editions, and one at least in this country, (Taplin's Farriery) gives a particular descsiption of the diseases of the gall-bladder and the *symptoms* of *those* diseases.

It has been stated above, that the anatomy and physiology of animals differ, so also do their diseases.

The horses is not subject to fever, i. e. he has no simple, idiopathic fever, no cold, hot and sweating stage, as man has. The feverish action, which the heart and arteries of the horse sometimes assume is sympathetic, and is always preceded by some local affection.—It is a disease of irritation.

The eyes of the horse are subject to a species of cataract, that effects no other animal. It arises from a constitutional disease, brought on by bad stabling. It is never produced by local injury. This species of cataract commences with an inflamation of the conjunctiva, without any apparent cause. Local applications have no effect in removing it. The only rational method of treating it is to remove, if possible, the constitutional disease and improve the health and condition of the animal.

Oxen and cows have the disease called bots in their skin; but in the horse this disease (if

it may be so called) is confined to the stomach.

Farcy and glanders, I believe, are diseases peculiar to the horse. I know of no other animal subject to them. They are contagious diseases, but may be produced without contagion, by bad stabling. The poisonous matter of farcy which produces glanders, and *vice versa*. Farcy is now ascertained to be a disease of the superficial absorbents ; whereas in all the old books on the veterinary art, it is represented as a disease of the veins.

A horse glandered has the whole mass of blood contaminated. This may be considered by medical gentlemen as an important fact, as it goes to prove the doctrine of humoral pathology. That the whole mass of blood is diseased in a horse affected with glanders has been proved by the following experiment made by Mr. Coleman, Professor at the Veterinary Institution, England.

He took a young healthy ass, an animal, as he states, peculiarly susceptible of the disease, and introduced a pipe having a stop cock into the jugular vein, united by means of an ureter to another pipe, which he introduced into the carotid artery of a glandered horse. He then bled the ass to death, by opening his carotid artery, and turning the stop cock, admitted the blood of the horse into vessels, and resuscitated him. The result was that the ass became violently glandered. He inoculated other asses from the matter produced in him, and was able to carry on the same disease.

Corns in the feet of horses are very unlike corns on the feet of the human subject.—There is nothing which grows in the feet of horses that constitutes corns. There is no increase of substance. Corns in the feet of horses are mere bruises. Every body has seen or experienced the effects of bruises upon the human nail. Corns in the feet of horses are injuries of a similar nature. The red appearance which they have is caused by an extravasation, of blood which spreads itself among the fibres of the horny hoof. Corns are generally occasioned by the shoe. They may, however, arise from other injuries.—They are easily cured by suitable remedies and a proper mode of shoeing, unless the inflammation occasioned by the injury has been of long standing and assumed a chronic character. In this case the cure is more tedious.

Horse ail.—I will take this opportunity to make a few remarks on the nature of this complaint.

Strictly speaking, all diseases of horses are horse ails ; but custom has given this epithet to a species of disease very common among our horses. The disease referred to, is called *strangles* in most of the old books on Farriery. It consists in an inflamation of the membrane lining the nose and the arytenoid cartilages. This disease is accompanied by a cough and a discharge from the nostrils. The cough is sympathetic, and is produced by the extreme sensibility of the membrane thus inflamed.—The lightest dust or even a drop of water lodged upon this membrane, in this irritable state, produces coughing. The inflamation sometimes extends to the lungs, and then this disease is accompanied with a disease of the chest, and requires speedy and energetic treatment, as inflamation of the lungs in the horse is apt to terminate speedily in gangrene. Copious bleeding, from six to ten quarts at first and smaller bleedings afterwards, as the state of the case may require, and doses of aloes from one to two drachms, given daily, have been found the most successful remedies in inflamation of the lungs. Drastic purgatives should be avoided, as they increase the irritation, and put the life of the horse in extreme hazard.

It has been stated above, that the diseases of animals differ as much as their anatomy and physiology. The specific effect of medicine upon different animals in no less various than their structure and diseases.

Glauber's salts in doses of one pound operate on the ox as a cathartic, but on the horse they operate principally as a diuretic. Caster oil does not operate on the horse as a purgative, any more than train oil or any other oil.

Opium does not produce its specific effect upon the horse. It operates merely as an astringent. It has no anodyne effect, as it has upon man. It will not mitigate pain. It is unfortunate that most writers on the veterinary art have copied from each other, and have recommended medicines for the horse which are known to be useful to men. Thus calomel, rhubarb and colocynth, have been recommended as purgatives for horses, whereas they are now known to have no such effect on that animal.

Bark produces no sensible effect upon the horse.

There are no medicines that operate on the horse as ipecacuanha and tartar emetic do upon the human subject.

Tartar emetic in doses of four ounces will sometimes occasion a little nausea and purging, but in smaller doses it has no sensible effect. No preparation of mercury will produce salivation in the horse. His gums may be made sore by the mercury, but ptyalism cannot be produced by it.

Sugar of lead, which is known to be a most deadly poison to man, the horse can take without injury. Tobacco has no deleterious effect upon the horse.

Hellebore in doses of half a drachm produces a tendency to nausea in the horse. Hemlock is good food for goats, but a deadly poison to man ; and wheat, the natural food for man, is poison to the horse. Spirit of turpentine, which an infant may handle without injury, operates as caustic when applied to the skin of a horse, although it may be applied to sores and fungous flesh on that animal without producing pain.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican, Oct. 28.

VELONA STEAM MILL.

OWNED BY ISAAC M'KIM, ESQ.

This truly splendid and elegant establishment is situated at the lower end of Gay-st. extended, and about 400 yards south of the New Exchange. The main building of the mill has a front of 51 feet, a depth of 65 feet, and the height to the top of the roof is 86 feet. On the ground floor is contained all the machinery for the working of 8 pair of burr mill stones of five feet and ten inches diameter, all of which are put in motion by an immense shaft, from one of Messrs. Bolton & Watt's best and most approved steam engines of six-horse power. The wheat with which the mill is supplied, is put into a hopper at the edge of the wharf, from on board the vessels which bring it ; from hence it is conveyed into the mill by means of a screw, and is carried by the same machinery, with elevators, into an upper story, where it is cleaned. After this process, it is neither seen nor handled again but as superfine flour. The quantity of superfine flour made at this establishment in twenty-four hours depends very much on the quality of the wheat. However, from Monday morning until Saturday evening, 1218 barrels of superfine flour have been manufactured, packed, sold, and delivered. The largest quantity made there in six months has been 27,000 barrels.

The cost of this splendid mill, exclusive of the ground it covers, was 84,000 dollars.—The engine was put up by an engine-erector, sent out expressly from England by Messrs. Bolton & Watt; and we are warranted in the assertion that there is not another in England which surpasses it in solidity, beauty and perfection, as neither pains nor expense were spared to make it complete.

Since the erection of the mill in 1818, 85,000 barrels of superfine flour have been manufactured there. A much greater quantity, however, might have been made in the same time, provided the prices of wheat and flour would have justified larger purchases of grain. Adjoining the mill, the spirited proprietor has four fire proof warehouses, which by an additional shaft from the steam engine, might easily be converted into a cotton mill capable of holding 1,000 spindles. We learn that he has intentions of carrying this plan into effect, which we sincerely hope he will do. Beside the great profits which, it is presumable, might be realized from the experiment, such an establishment would probably give bread and employ to some hundreds of children, who are now parading the streets, and who, for want of employment, are rapidly becoming candidates for the penitentiary or the gallows.

From the Mohawk Herald.

LETTERS ON GARDENING.

No. VI.

JUNE, 1821.

(CONTINUED.)

The sagacity of the melon-bug in providing for its own personal safety is exceeded by no other animal. While feeding upon our young and favourite plants, they even seem to foresee and expect danger; for in the morning when the watchful gardener is seen coming to punish their depredations, they instantly quit their repast, and with all possible haste bury themselves in the earth, or hide beneath some clod or stone. If they have not time for this, they throw themselves upon their back, and in this way conceal their shining envelope, and endeavour to deceive or evade our sight, by appearing like the ground upon which they lie: here they continue without motion, and apparently lifeless, until all danger is past.—But if they are disturbed after the sun has dried up the dew and gave pliancy to their limbs, it is only the most feeble that have recourse to this stratagem: the strongest amongst them unfold their armour, expand their wings, and in a moment are out of sight.

They always deposit their larvæ in the vicinity of their favourite plants. Of course their numbers multiply annually, while you continue to plant these vines upon the same ground; and their destructive teeth are confined to the seed leaf only. As soon as the centre or rough leaf expands, their injury ceases, and they seek to supply their wants with younger plants.

From this account of the insect, I think you will easily suggest effectual means to prevent all the mischief in their power to do.—The numerous receipts which are every day published for this object, only serve to mislead and deceive. One extols the virtues of elder leaves; another affirms that snuff or sulphur will affright them all from the garden; while a third advises to catch them with a woollen net. But this is all mere quackery, and must end in disappointment. If you have it in your power to select for these plants a new spot of ground every year, that alone will save them from the ravages of this insect, and they will then come only as friends at the time of flowering; or if you plant *after the 20th* of this month, the feeding season of the insect is past, and they will not interrupt you any where. But if you are desirous of having fruit from these plants as early as the weather will permit, and yet cannot conveniently change the situation, you may certainly avoid all injury from these insects, by sowing the plantation and the adjoining ground with seed in abundance. This profuse seeding should be done at different periods, that the insect may always find young and juicy leaves whereon to feed. It matters but little what kind of seed you make use of for this purpose:—they are indifferently fond of the whole gourd family, or if they have any preference, it is for the acorn squash, which has a very large and succulent seed leaf. If you plant these seeds near your cucumbers and melons, the insect will accept the bribe and spare the choicer plants. But if these precautions are neglected and you find your plants attacked by the insect as soon as they appear above ground—take a handful of fine dry ashes and bury them half an inch deep—this will not impede their growth—but will, effectually, protect them for several days.

But of all the insect tribes that infest or frequent our fields or gardens, the turnip fly is the most mischievous. This is a small animal, of a dark colour, and much resembles the common flea, and like them hops and jumps whenever it moves. This insect delights to feed upon all the varieties of the cabbage family. It is best pleased with this plant when in its cotyledon leaf, but in the absence of other food, will devour the plant at any age. It appears very early in the spring, which has led some persons to suppose that it is the same insect which we often see hopping upon the snow in the coldest part of the winter. They usually continue to feed with avidity until August. During a great part of the season, their gluttony is without bounds; for they require daily of green vegetables, a quantity equal in weight if not greater than that of their body. But notwithstanding their insatiable appetite, there are not many years when their numbers are so great as to be materially injurious to the skilful and vigilant gardener. And it is equally true, there are not many years when they are not injurious to the garden where these virtues are wanting. The young farmer who has not been suitably instructed, early in the spring finds all his cabbage plants destroyed. With much inconvenience, he then procures some from his more skilful neighbour, and sets them out, elate with hope; but the fell destroyer is always near—the hungry insect marks them for his own, and while the plants are suffering under the injury of removal, the leaves are bored through with a thousand holes, and straightway all their health and beauty fade. It is in vain he sprinkles them with ashes, or drives them off with elder leaves; they prey upon the under side of the leaf, where the ashes do not come; and although frequently disturbed and affrighted with the elder bush, they as often return, until the plants, exhausted with their wounds, shrivel and perish altogether. These are incidents which the experienced gardener expects—he is prepared for them, and meets them with success. First his cabbage seed is sown upon new ground, just burnt over, or in some vessel raised from the earth above the flight of these insects.—In this way, he is sure to have plants in abundance. In the next place, he takes care that his cabbage plantation is rich; that the soil is intimately mixed with the manure and made fine; and at the same time of setting the plants, he sows the whole broadcast and thick with cabbage, turnip, radish, or any other seed of that family. When they come up and show their seed leaf, they are more sweet, tender, and palatable to these feeders, and the larger plants obtain by that means a respite. Besides all this, you ought to set in every hill, one or two extra plants, and if they are not destroyed after three or four weeks, and before they crowd each other, take out those that appear the least promising.

Sometimes the roots of cabbage swell into numerous knotty tubercles, which impoverish the top of the plants and prevent their heading. This is caused by a worm or maggot hatched in those places, and there is no mode of destroying them, without destroying the plants, which you had better do, for they will never be good for any thing. But these stubborn foes seldom appear, where some of the cabbage family have not stood the preceding year. Sometimes a host of green parasites or lice will spread over many of your plants while the heads are forming. This misfortune is occasioned by their slow growth, and is to be prevented by every thing that accelerates or hastens their progress. If, notwithstanding, some of your plants should be overrun with these vermin, pull them up: it is better to lose them entirely, than to run the risk of their spreading over your whole plantation.

The grub and cut worm are also very destructive enemies to the cabbage plant when first removed from the seed bed. They commit all their depredations in the night, when they creep out of their subterraneous lodgings, and, having found your plants, cut them off as with a scythe. In the morning they may be found, near where the plants stood, just buried beneath the surface of the ground. They should be early pursued, and every one put to death; and as their number is usually not large, this and frequent hoeing will soon put an end to their ravages.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DISEASE OF CATTLE.

Report on a disease afflicting Neat Cattle, in Burton, (N. H.) read before the New-Hampshire Medical Society, June, 1822; by JAMES F. DANA, M. D. *Prof. Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. Dartmouth College.*

At the last meeting of the Society, I had the honour to be appointed to visit the town of Burton in this State, and inquire into the causes of a disease to which neat cattle are there subjected; and I have now the pleasure of submitting to the Society the result of the observations which have been made in consequence of this appointment.

That part of the town in which the disease is most prevalent, is surrounded by lofty hills

and mountains; the highest part of which is a very elevated point, called Corway-peak mount, and is visible from a great extent of country. The predominant rock of which these hills are composed is Granite—a soft decomposing variety in which the crystals and grains of feldspar, are very large and are suffering a rapid decomposition, by which the whole is disintegrated and broken down. The loose stones consist principally of rolled masses of granite, quartz, feldspar, and some specimens of hornstone; a bed of bog ore of iron is also found here. The soil of this place is fertile, and is such as we should expect to be produced by the decomposition and disintegration of Granite rocks, viz. a sandy loam, mixed occasionally with coarse gravel. No peculiar appearances were noticed in the vegetation; the usual crops raised by the farmer, grow in Burton as in other places under a similar culture and management: and probably the town would be a flourishing agricultural place if neat cattle could be kept and raised there. The fact is sufficiently established that young neat cattle cannot be raised there, and that cows and oxen cannot be kept there for a number of years without being afflicted with a singular and fatal disease; and it is not a liitle remarkable, that horses and swine have never been attacked by the complaint. Cattle are more liable to the disease at some seasons of the year than at others, and are usually attacked by it at the close of winter. The symptom which marks its commencement and progress, is a loss of appetite; the animals refsue hay, grain, and salt; they become feeble and much emaciated; and obstinate costiveness accompanies the disease, but the abdomen becomes smaller than in health; the abdominal muscles are contracted towards the spine, and the whole abdomen is diminished to one third of its original bulk. After these symptoms have continued an indefinite time, a brisk scouring comes on, and the animals fall away and die. For this complaint, which is very general among those cattle which have remained two or three years in the place, no remedy has been used by the inhabitants with remarked benefit and uniform success; the cattle recover only by driving them away to some other place. A satisfactory cause for the disease has not yet been ascertained, and consequently a rational mode of cure has never been adopted. Neglecting the romantic and idle tale of the dying curse pronounced on this place by a murdered Indian, we are to search for the cause of the disease in the food which the cattle eat, or in the water which they drink.

The fact that cattle are seized with the disease late in the winter seems to point to the food as a source of the evil; and it is well known that certain plants have proved prejudicial and fatal to cattle. The cicuta virosa, or water hemlock, was found by Linnæus to be the cause of a disease afflicting the cattle in Norway; and here goats and swine were exempted from the disease; but this plant was not observed in Burton, nor was any other vegetable discovered here which does not grow in other places in the same latitude; and hence we do not believe that the disease is caused by the food. In confirmation of this opinion, I may adduce the fact that the hay produced in this place, causes no disease in cattle which are kept on it in the neighbouring towns; whereas hay which is brought from other places into Burton, does not appear to prevent the complaint.

It has been sarcastically suggested, that cattle died at Burton because there was not a sufficient quantity of hay produced there to keep them; but this suggestion appears to be as unjust as it is ungenerous. Hay is produced in such quantities as to be more than sufficient for the cattle. The result of my inquiries on this subject is, that there is a sufficient quantity of hay produced there for the use of all the stock, but that it does not contain any vegetable substance which is prejudicial to the cattle, and which may be considered as a source of the disease.

The examination of the water from various places in Burton offers a more satisfactory result; but there are no external marks which indicate that the water is unhealthy—no sediment is found, no incrustations appear on the sides of the rivulets and springs; but on the contrary the water is clear,* transparent and colourless, and of a pleasant taste. From such properties, I despaired of detecting any substance in it by the application of chemical agents, but was happily disappointed on making the examination. A portion of water from a brook, to which the cattle have free access, was first examined. Tincture of soap produced cloudiness; oxalate of ammonia produced a slight cloudiness; and nitrate of silver produced a similar effect. No change occurred on the addition of Barytic water, solution of Prussiate of potash, or tincture of galls, or of turmeric. It follows from the action of these agents that the brook water, unlike the water of most brooks, is an hard water and contains some saline body.—From the action of oxalate of ammonia, we infer the existence of lime; and nitrate of silver proves the existence of muriatic acid; the water is then a weak solution of muriate of lime.—Having ascertained the existence of minute portions of muriate of lime in brook water, an examination was made of the water procured from other sources; and water from eleven other places, remote fsom each other and from the brook above mentioned, was examined, and the same effect was produced by the same agents. The effect was more perceptible in some instances than in others, and usually greater in water from wells than in that from other sources. The water from two wells in particular afforded abundant precipitates with the oxalate of ammonia and nitrate of silver. The only beast labouring under the disease while I was at Burton, drank daily from one of these wells.

The continued use of a weak and very dilute solution of muriate of lime, may from its known properties, produce the effect now ascribed to it, and be the cause of the disease. Muriate of lime, it is wellknown, is employed as a medicine, and, like other saline medicine, acts more powerfully on the general system in small doses largely diluted, than in greater quantities, and in a more concentrated state. In some diseases of the glands, it is said to have been employed with advantage, and when first administered, improves the appetite and general strength. The latter effect is very evidently produced on cattle when first pastured in this town. If previously thin and emaciated, they speedily become fat and appear better than cattle ordinarily do, during the first season they are pastured in Burton.

It may with propriety be asked, why horses and hogs escape the disease, if it is produced by the water? A satisfactory answer is derived from the fact that horses are not suffered to remain a long time at home; they are continually absent on journies, and probably in most instances take as much water from other sources as they do from the wells and springs on the farms to which they belong. Hogs take but small quantities of water, and from the mixed and heterogeneous kinds of food given to them, they must frequently take such saline substances as will counteract the effects produced by the minute portions of muriate lime.

If the disease arises, as is supposed, from the saline contents of the water, we can easily explain the fact that its attacks are most frequent in the winter. It is then that they usually receive water from wells, which are proved by experiment to be most strongly impregnated; and then also springs are generally low and consequently contain more saline matter: nor does the food in winter tend to counteract the effect of the water, by keeping the bowels lax, which is a well known effect produced by summer and spring food.

The disease, to which the cattle in Burton are thus subjected, has been a great obstacle to the prosperity of the town; and it will probably continue to have this effect, although without doubt it may be prevented by proper attention and management. Some persons, residing in Burton, have for several years past given to their cattle during the winter season, a certain kind of mud, and, as they affirm, with some benefit. This mud is found on a meadow, and during the summer, it is collected for use; it is made into balls as large as an ordinary potatoe, and forced down the animal's throat; by it the tonic effect of the muriate of lime is prevented, and the bowels are kept lax. I visited the spot where the mud

* It is a common remark that the waters of Burton are remarkably clear; probably their refractive density is increased by the saline matter they contain.

is procured.—A spring issues from the place and the water brings with it a greyish white matter which is deposited in the rill leading from the spring. This whitish substance is the matter in question. After being heated to redness it becomes snow white; when digested in an acid, a slight effervescence occurs, a portion is dissolved, and the remainder has the character of fine white silicious sand; the portion dissolved in the acid was found by appropriate tests to be carbonate of lime. The effect of this substance cannot be explained on chemical principles, and doubtless depends on the general principles, of the effect of laxatives in counteracting the actions of tonics.

Having embraced the idea that this disease arises from the small portion of muriate of lime dissolved in the water, I recommended to a number of the inhabitants who were assembled for the purpose of assisting me in my inquiries, to make use of weak ley, or ashes, or soap suds, as a remedy, or rather as preventives. Either of these substances, from the carbonate of potash they contain, will decompose the muriate of lime, and carbonate of lime and muriate of potash will result from such decomposition. Now both these substances, if not quite inert in the small quantities in which they would be produced, will act as purgatives; and as a confirmation of the general principles advanced in this paper, I was informed, on recommending soap suds, that the only cow which was ever raised in Burton and escaped the disease, was in the habit of frequently drinking soap suds from the tubs which contained it; and that it was consequently left for her use after family washings. It is not a little remarkable that the inhabitants did not avail themselves of the information to be derived from this hint.

A person who formerly lived in Burton, brought water from a spring situated at a distance from his house, for the use of his cattle, and they were found to thrive much more, and with greater certainty to escape the disease. Why he was induced to use this water I know not; but on examination by re-agents, it gave indications of containing very small quantities of muriate of lime; much less quantity indeed, than in any other water submitted to examination.

These facts and observations are now submitted to the Society, with the hope that the investigation, conducted under their auspices, may not prove wholly uninteresting and useless.—*New-England Farmer.*

THE PLOUGH BOY.

ALBANY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1822.

PLOUGH BOY SUMMARY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

In our summary of this day, we have to record—

The destruction of the Cross-Keys Tavern, and the adjoining houses of Mr. Briggs and Mr. Gonter, by fire, at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa. on the 25th ult.:——The execution of John Lechler, at Lancaster, Pa. on the 25th ult. for the murder of his wife, as well as the wife of Bernard Haag. Our readers are aware of the fact, we believe, that Lechler murdered his wife on accout of having discovered an improper connection between her and Haag; he afterwards killed Haag's wife unintentionally, having discharged his pistol through a door at her husband; but she happened, unfortunately, to receive the charge. Lechler was penitent before his execution—and his case excited great sympathy, as well it might, from the horrible effect which jealousy is known to produce on the mind of its victim, especially when justified by conclusive evidence:——The election of Isaac H. Williamson, as Governor of New-Jersey for the ensuing year:——The recovery of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, from his late dangerous illness:——The laudable example of the neighbours of Mr. John F. Hicks, farmer, of Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y. in turning out and gathering in his crops for him, Mr. Hicks having had the misfortune to break his leg; Such examples are worth recording, and we hope may never be lost sight of:——The bet of Gen. M'Clure, of Steuben county, N. Y. of fifty dollars, that he would from wool in the fleece, manufacture a suit of satinet cloth in ten hours, which he won by completing the suit, from the raw material, in eight hours and forty-five minutes. General M'Clure is an enterprising manufacturer; and on this occasion received the applause due to his civic virtues:——The melancholy fate of Capt. A. R. Swift, and Mr. Ashbel Van Duzer, of Palmyra; and Mr. Roswell Smith, of Sodus, who were drowned in attempting to cross Sodus bay, on the 27th ult.:——The completion of the aqueduct across the Mohawk River, at Little Falls, on the 15th ult. being precisely two months from the commencement; it is a work of magnitude, and not inferior in solidity and beauty to any other work connected with the grand canal:——The return, in the Ship General Jackson, arrived at Newport, R. I. of Charles Pinckney, Esq. American Secretary of Legation to the court of Russia, with despatches for our government, containing the official decision of the Emperor of Russia, on the article of the treaty of Ghent, referred to him, relative to restitution for the slaves taken from the U. S. by the British in the last war:--The deposit, at the Branch Bank, in Washington city, of 5000 dollars by J. J. Harrison, owner of the Virginia race horse, *Sir Charles,* and 5000 by C. W. Van Ranst, owner of the New-York horse, *Eclipse*; to be run for by those horses, over the Washington course, on Wednesday the 20th inst.:——The loss of tho sloop Intercourse, of Washington city, capt, Foyles, which sunk on the 20th ult. in a heavy squall, on her passage from Richmond to Washington, with a load of coals; Capt. Foyles, and two of the crew drowned; the rest on board saved by clinging to the rigging until relieved:——The remarkable longevity in the case of *Henry Brown*, descended from a Negro father and an Indian mother, and now living in Pennsylvania in his 129th year. He was born in 1686, and was a soldier at Braddock's defeat in 1755:——The recent punishment, by fine, of several persons, by the Police Court of Boston, for smoking cigars in the streets of that city. The smoking of cigars is certainly a vulgar practice;—but to punish the authors of it, is a stretch of power not very congenial with the spirit of civil and political liberty:——The duel farce between Messrs. Cumming and M'Duffie, which is still kept up, those gentlemen having, at the date of our last accounts, had their third meeting, without further bloodshed:——The exhibition at Northampton, a few days since, of several pods of cotton, raised by Dr. R. Starkweather, in Chesterfield:——The remarkable fact, that Col. Pickering, of Salem, Mass. has five sisters, the sum of whose ages, including his own, is 502 years; three of the family have died whose average age was 72:——The unexampled, we mean in this country, as well as daring robbery, committed on the evening of the 1st inst. in Philadelphia. It was early in the evening, and the moon shown bright, when two men and two women, marched boldly into the house of Mrs. Livingston, in Market-street; and going straight to the room where the family were setting, presented pistols, and proceeded to tie Mrs. Livingston and her servant girl back to back; then pinioned the hands of Mrs. L's. daughter behind her; and while one of the villains guarded the pinioned family with a horse pistol, the other, and the two female accessaries, rifled the house of a number of the most valuable articles, with which they made off:——The continuance of victory to the arms of the Greeks, over their Turkish oppressors, who were made to cry for quarters in the battle of the Morea of the 7th of August. Three thousand Turks remained dead on the spot, and about 2000 of their horses, and all their baggage and amunition, and military chest, fell to the Greeks:——The destruction, by fire, on the 6th ult. of the large cotton factory, near the village of New-Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y. which gave employment to upwards of 60 persons: all the machinery, and a number of bales of cotton, were destroyed:——The election, in Vermont, of R. C. Mallary, S. C. Crafts, Charles Rich, D. A. A. Buck, and W. C. Bradley, as members of Congress:——The erection of an organ, in the old South Church of Boston, which cost 10,000 dollars in London:——The continuance of *yellow fever*, a New-Orleans, the panic excited by which was so terrible, that the funeral of Judge Eligius Fromentin, who died of the fever, on the 6th ult. was attended by only eight persons, and

that of his wife, two days after, by only three! ——The amount of the imports of specie into Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, for the first six months of the present year, which is stated at 582,273 dollars; the exports, in the same period, at 5,234,107 dollars; balance 4,651,689 dollars:——The device, motto and inscription of the seal of the city of Boston, which are as follow: The device is a view of the city as seen from the harbour and South Boston—the motto, *Sicut Patribus, sit Deus Nobiscum*—the inscription, *Bostonia Condita*, 1630. *Formam Municip.—Civitatis Accepit*, A. D. 1822. The motto is a brief translation of 1 Kings, viii. 57—*The Lord our God be with us, as he was with our Fathers*:——The dying bequests of the late *Obadiah Brown*, a benevolent quaker, of Providence, R. I. which were—3,000 dollars to the funds of the Friends' Yearly meeting boarding school, to be increased to 6,000 on the death of his widow; an annuity of 1,200 dollars to twelve trustees for general benevolent purposes; annuities to baptist, congregational, episcopal, and presbyterian churches; and legacies of 1,000 dollars to the R. I. bible society, and 500 to the peace society.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED OCTOBER 22, 1822.

Nathan Gorham, *President.*
Amos Hall, 1st *Vice President.*
Jacob W. Hallett, 2d. do.
Nathaniel Allen, 3d. do.
Moses Atwater, 4th. do.
Richard M. Williams, 5th do.
John Greig, *Secretary.*
Thomas Beals, *Treasurer.*

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Jesse Miller, Isaac Vanorman, *Canandaigua.*
David M'Neil, William Ottley, *Phelps.*
Henry Ruff, Wm. Clark, jun. *Italy.*
Peter Smith, Jonathan Smith, *Farmington.*
Jacob Lobdell, Ira Seymour, *Victor.*
Wm. H. Adams, Silas Patten, *Lyons.*
George Crane, Calvin Bradish, *Palmyra.*
Gideon Pitts, Noah Ashley, *Richmond.*
Morris F. Shepard, Ab'm P. Vosburgh, *Milo.*
Orren Green, Abiel Thomas, *Middlesex.*
Orland W. Stevens, Daniel Arms, *Sodus.*
Thomas D. Burrall, George Coward, *Seneca.*
Aaron Younglove, Lemuel Morse, *Gorham.*
George Codding, Joseph Wilder, *Bristol.*
Joel Dorman, Erastus Dole, *Jerusalem.*
Joseph Clark, Stephen Watkins, *Naples.*
Russel Whipple, David Eddy, *Williamson,*
Heman Chapin, Charles Webb, *Bloomfield.*
Luther Filmore, Henry S. Moore, *Ontario.*
William Babcock, Elijah Spencer, *Benton.*
Peter Mitchell, N. Howland, *Manchester.*
James Birdseye, Elisha Higbee, *Hopewell.*

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At the late anniversary of the Ontario county Agricultural Society, four premiums were awarded to the families which had manufactured in the past year the greatest number of useful articles. The following is a list of the articles which received the several premiums:—

In the family of Seth Jones, of Bristol.

319 yards of linen cloth—25 yards of kersey, for bags—42 yards of shirting—35 yards of diaper—52 yards of cotton and linen—199 yards of woollen cloth—16 yards of kersey, for blankets—24 yards of plain flannel, for blankets—28 yards of cotton and wool—34 yards of cotton—22 yards of worsted—30 pairs of socks—7 pairs of stockings—3 pairs of mittens—5 bed quilts—1 carpet—27 pairs of pantaloons—23 frocks—2 surtouts—4 coats 4 sailor do.—12 aprons—1 bedtick—7 blankets—10 flannel sheets—20 linen do.—30 shirts—5 vests—12 kersey bags.

In the family of Nathaniel Allen, of Richmond.

486 1-2 yards of linen cloth, comprised of diaper, striped, checked and plain—198 yards of woollen do.—woollen yarn on hand sufficient to make 77 yards when wove—5 bed quilts—4 feather bedticks—20 pairs of woollen stocks—14 do. of woollen stockings—9 do. of mittens for men and boys—29 do. of pantaloons for do.—9 coats and surtouts for do.—9 vests for do.—16 pairs of linen pillow cases—11 linen sheets—2 dozen of diaper towels—3 diaper table cloths—1 dozen kersey towels—1 doz. of kersey bags—20 frocks for females—1 mantle for do.—2 great coats for do.—15 runs of thread—9 runs of worsted stocking yarn—43 shirts.

In the family of William Ottley, of Phelps.

201 yards of linen cloth—8 yards of linen handkerchiefs—69 yards of diaper—30 yards of linen check—112 yards of fulled cloth—89 yards of flannel—23 yards of pressed do.—1 pair of rose blankets—11 yards of cotton and wool coverlets—20 yards of double work blankets—14 pairs of women's stockings—10 pairs of stocks—3 pairs of mittens—16 runs of worsted yarn for stockings—5 runs of linen thread.

In the family of James Harland, of Manchester.

61 1-2 yards of fulled cloth—16 yards of pressed flannel—29 yards of mixed do.—46 1-2 yards of plain do.—2 coverlets—16 yards of diaper—5 towels—5 pairs of pillow cases—3 pairs of tow and linen sheets—10 1-2 yards of tow cloth—3 1-2 yards of kersey—1 feather bed—1 under bedtick—1 pair of horse blankets—3 pairs of socks—5 pairs of women's stockings—5 meal bags—42 yards of worsted plaid, spun and partly wove, not having time to finish it.

Ontario Repository.

From the New-York Statesman.

As you profess to devote a portion of your paper to the interest of agriculture, I take the liberty of communicating some facts relative to the turnip culture, which I have prosecuted this year to a greater extent than before.

My farm, on the Albany commons, is a sandy loam, and, so far as I can judge, very much resembles the celebrated turnip soil of Norfolk, in England. The idea, which is prevalent in many places, that the turnip requires a moist, peaty, or very rich soil, is erroneous.—It is equally an error that they will not grow on old lands, provided they have a dry and sandy soil. In Norfolk there have been raised five crops on soils which were eight-ninths silex; and perhaps they do the best where the sand does not constitute less than 70 per cent of soil. I find I grow the best crop on the sides and tops of my most sandy hills; where in places more moist, and abounding in more vegetable matter, they are of diminished size, ill flavoured and stringy. Hence it has become a primary rule in my practice to sow this crop upon my lightest soils.

For table use, the later the turnip is grown the better. Those later sown, are more crisp, juicy, firm, and better flavoured, than those which are maturing during the heats of September. I therefore sow late; the common sorts from the 25th July to the 6th August, and the Swedes early in July.

As a crop for cattle food, I have yet but little experience, except with the ruta baga. Of the utility and profit of these I am fully satisfied. They are raised as cheap as indian corn. The average product is from 500 to 600 bushels. In a root cellar, or in piles of 100 bushels, buried up on the surface of the ground, they keep perfectly well, and are fed without being cut to neat cattle, with as little labor as any food.

I have raised turnips five years with uniform success, and always as a second crop.—You probably recollect the high reputation they obtained in the Albany market as a table vegetable. This year I have grown seven or eight acres, of different kinds, viz: the flat red top and green top, the Norfolk white, the Aberdeen yellow, the globe and ruta baga; and they all prove excellent of their kind.—the two first yielded at the rate of 760 bushels per acre. The whole were raised on ground on which I had previously taken (the same year) clover, rye, wheat, flax and peas. Most of the ground had a light dressing of manure, which was ploughed under, and the seed sown broadcast, and harrowed in. They were thinned and weeded with the hoe once only.

I contemplate sending a few hundred bushels to your market in a day or two, when I beg you will do me the favor to call at the boat and view them. I think they are not surpassed for beauty and goodness by any which I ever saw.

Your obedient servant,
JESSE BUEL.

An antiquary has been said to esteem every thing as Dutchmen do cheese, the better for being mouldy.—*N. E. Farmer.*

POETRY.

From Baldwin's London Magazine.

THE RAINBOW.

The evening was glorious, and light thro' the trees
Play'd in sunshine, the rain drops, the birds and the breeze;
The landscape, outstretching, in loveliness lay
On the lap of the year in the beauty of May.

For the queen of the spring, as she passed down the vale,
Left her robe on the trees, and her breath on the gale;
And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours,
And flush in her footsteps sprang herbage and flowers.

The skies like a banner in sunset unroll'd,
O'er the west threw their splendor of azure and gold:
But one cloud at a distance rose dense, and increas'd,
'Till its margin of black touch'd the zenith and east.

We gazed on these scenes, while around us they glow'd,
When a vision of beauty appeared on the clould;
'Twas not like the sun, as at mid day we view,
Nor the moon, that rolls lightly thro' starlight and blue.

Like a spirit it came in the van of a storm,
And the eye and the heart hail'd its beautiful form;
For it look'd not severe, like an angel of wrath,
But its garment of brightness illumes its dark path.

In the hues of its grandeur sublimely it stood,
O'er the river, the village, the field and the wood;
And river, field, village and woodland grew bright,
As conscious they gave and afforded delight.

'Twas the bow of Omnipotence, bent in HIS hand,
Whose grasp at creation the universe spann'd;
'Twas the presence of GOD, in symbol sublime,
His vow from the flood to the exile of time;

Not dreadful as when in the wirldwind he pleads,
When storms are his chariot, and lightning his steeds;
The black cloud of vengeance his banner unfurl'd,
And thunder his voice to a guilt stricken world;
In the breath of his presence, when thousands expire,
And seas boil with fury, and rocks burn with fire.
And the sword and the plague spot with death strew the plain,
And vultures and wolves are the graves of the slain!

Not such was that rainbow, that beautiful one!
Whose arch was refraction, it key-stone—the sun;
A pavilion it seem'd, with a Deity graced,
And justice and mercy met there and embraced.

Awhile, and it sweetly bent over the gloom,
Like love o'er a death couch, or hope o'er the tomb:
Then left the dark scene, whence it slowly retired,
As love had just vanished, or hope had expired.
I gazed not alone on that source of my song;
To all who beheld it these verses belong;
Its presence to all was the path of the Lord!
Each full heart expanded, grew warm and adored.

Like a visit—the converse of friends—or a day,
That bow from my sight pass'd for ever away;
Like that visit, that converse, that day, to my heart,
That bow from remembrance can never depart.

'Tis a picture in memory, distinctly defined,
With the strong and imperishing colours, of mind;
A part of my being beyond my control,
Beheld on that cloud, and transcribed on my soul.

Weekly Register.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

[M. G. Lewis has done himself much honour in the following poem, and the friends of humanity will be greatly obliged to him, for his attempts to arrest the infamous practice of branding, a practice which deprives the sad criminal even of the cheering smiles of repentance.]

THE FELON.

Oh, mark his wan and hollow cheek!
And mark his eye-balls glare,
And mark his teeth, in anguish clench'd
The anguish of despair!
Know, since three days, his penance borne,
Yon felon left a jail,
And since three days no food has pass'd
Those lips so parched and pale.

'Where shall I turn?' the wretch exclaims;
'Where hide my shameful head?
How fly from scorn? Oh! how contrive,
To earn my honest bread?
This branded hand would gladly toil;
But when for work I pray,
Who sees this mark, '*A Felon!*' cries,
And loathing, turns away.

'This heart has greatly err'd, but now
Would fain revert to good;
This hand has deeply sinn'd, but yet,
Has ne'er been stain'd with blood,
For work or alms, in vain I sue;
The scorners both deny:
I starve, I starve—then what remains?—
This choice; *to sin, or die.*

'Here Virtue spurns me with disdain:
There Pleasure spreads her snare—
Strong habit draws me back to vice,
And urg'd by fierce Despair,
I strive while hunger gnaws my heart,
To fly from shame in vain!—
World! 'tis thy cruel will! I yield,
And plunge in guilt again.

'There's mercy in each ray of light,
That mortal eyes e'er saw,
There's Mercy in each breath of air
That mortal lips e'er draw—
There's Mercy for each bird and beast,
In God's indulgent plan—
There's Mercy for each creeping thing—
But MAN HAS NONE FOR MAN!

'Ye proudly honest! when ye heard
My wounded conscience groan,
Had generous hand or feeling heart,
One glimpse of Mercy shown—
That act had made from burning eyes
Sweet tears of virtue roll,
Had fix'd my heart, assured my faith,
And *heaven had gain'd a soul.*'

RECEIPT.

Soaking Corn to defend it from Birds.—Take a pail full of *old brine* from the pork or beef barrel, in which some salt petre has been dissolved; make it a little more than milk warm, and soak the corn 24 hours. This method was discovered by accident, three years since, and has proved an infallible protection against its being scratched up by birds, or injured by worms or vermin. This is the right sort of discovery—is of general application—attended with no expense nor risque.

☞ COMMUNICATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, received by the EDITOR at the PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 87, South-Pearl-Street. Each volume comprises twelve months, or fifty-two numbers—the numbers are issued weekly on Tuesdays, and the volume commences the first Tuesday in June.

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